

Recorder's Office

Marshall County Republican

JOHN MILLIKAN, Editor and Publisher. PLYMOUTH, MARSHALL COUNTY, IND., NOVEMBER 13, 1873. Vol. XVIII—No. 1

THE Marshall County Republican

Published every Thursday
At \$2.00 for One Year,
At \$1.00 for Six Months,
At 50 Cts. for Three Months.
In Advance.

TERMS

Time	One Year	Six Months	Three Months
1 year	\$2.00	\$1.00	50 cts.
6 months			
3 months			
1 month			
1 week			

JOHN MILLIKAN, Publisher,
PLYMOUTH, IND.

Terms of Advertising.
One square of 10 lines for the first insertion, 15 cents; for each subsequent insertion, 10 cents. In advance. The rate of legal advertising, established by the Legislature of Indiana.

S. M. PETTEN GILL & CO. are our authorized agents in the city of New York, to receive advertisements for the REPUBLICAN. Office 37 Park Row. This Company is honorable and reliable.

LOCAL DEPARTMENT.

Post Office Directory.
Office open from 7 A. M. to 3 P. M.
Money Order and Register office open from 7 A. M. to 3 P. M.

MAILS CLOSE AS FOLLOWS:
Going East, 9:45 A. M. (Going West, 2:30 P. M.)
Thurs. mail, 8:45 P. M. (Thurs. mail, 8:45 P. M.)
Going North, 1:30 P. M. (Going South, 1:30 P. M.)
Bremer Mail arrives Tuesday & Friday, 12 M.
departs Tuesday & Friday, 12 M.
Marmont arr. and dep. Tuesday & Friday, 12 M.
Walnut Hill and Lakeview arr. Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 2 P. M. Departs Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 2 A. M.
W. M. RENDALL, P. M.

Church Directory.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.—Preaching on Sunday at half past ten A. M. and seven P. M. Sunday School, 2 o'clock. P. M. Class meetings, at 12 o'clock, A. M. and 9 o'clock, P. M. on Sundays.
Prayer meeting, Thursday evening, at 7 o'clock. Singing Free, and all are cordially invited.
J. L. BOYD, PASTOR.

Presbyterian Church.

Rev. A. TAYLOR, Pastor. Preaching every Sabbath, at half past ten o'clock, A. M. and at seven o'clock, P. M.
Sabbath School at 12:15 P. M.
Prayer meeting, Wednesday, at 7 o'clock, P. M. Seats free, and the public cordially invited.

AMERICAN LODGE.

No. 21 L. O. O. F. meets every Thursday evening at 7 P. M. Resident and visiting Brothers are cordially invited to attend.
A. L. REEVES, Secretary.
S. E. REEVES, Secretary.

P. O. A. M.

PLYMOUTH, February 20th, 1873.
KILWINING LODGE, No. 425. The stated communications of this Lodge, are on the First and Third Tuesdays of each month, commencing at 7 o'clock, P. M.
C. S. S. TODD, Secretary.

PLYMOUTH LODGE, No. 149 F. & A. M.

The stated communications of Plymouth Lodge, No. 149, F. & A. M., will be held on the 1st and 3rd Friday in each month during the year 1873, as follows:

Month	Day	Time
January	3d and 17th	July 4th and 18th
February	7th	Aug. 1st
March	7th	Sept. 25th
April	4th	Oct. 2d
May	2nd	Nov. 7th
June	6th	Dec. 5th

Members and visiting Brethren Fraternally invited to be present.
By order of the W. M.
THEO. CRESSNER, Jr., Secretary.

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

CORBIN & CHANEY,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW. Will practice in Marshall and adjoining Counties, in every Court when called upon. All business promptly attended to. Office in Corbin's block, second floor, Plymouth, Ind.

AMASA JOHNSON,
NOTARY Public, Attorney, Counselor at Law, and Collecting Agents, Plymouth, Ind. Special attention given to the settlement of Estates, Conveyancing, and the collection of Claims for Pensions, Bounty, Back Pay, and all other War Claims. Office on Michigan street, over Black & Bean's Hardware Store.

R. D. LOGAN,
ATTORNEY AT LAW and Notary Public. Post Office Building, over Baker's Store, Plymouth, Ind. Collections a specialty. 17151

ED. S. FISH,
Attorney at Law, and Insurance Agent, OVER the Post Office, in Kendall's Block, Plymouth, Ind. 17151

CARD.
O. MUSSULMAN,
Attorney at Law, Real Estate, and Collecting Agent.

KNOX, STARK CO., INDIANA
WILL PRACTICE in all the Courts of Stark, Marshall and Kosciusko Counties. The payment of non-residents' taxes promptly attended to.

C. & A. B. CAPRON,
ATTORNEYS & COUNSELLORS, Real Estate, and Collecting Agents, Plymouth, Ind. Special attention given to the settlement of Estates, Conveyancing, and the collection of Claims for Pensions, Bounty, Back Pay, and all other War Claims. Office on Michigan street, over Black & Bean's Hardware Store.

J. C. OSBORNE,
W. E. HESS, NOTARY PUBLIC
ATTORNEYS at Law, will attend promptly to all professional business entrusted to them. Particular attention given to real estate business, titles examined and quieted. Collections made and promptly remitted. Office on Michigan Street a few doors north of the Parker House, Plymouth, Ind.

JO & S. D. PARKS,
ATTORNEYS, Counsellors at Law, Notaries, Public and Authorized War Claim Agents, Bourbon Ind. Special attention given to the settlement of Estates, Conveyancing, and the collection of Claims for Pensions, Bounty, Back Pay and all other War Claims. 17151

P. O. JONES,
ATTORNEY AT LAW, NOTARY PUBLIC, and Agent for the United States Mercantile Protection and Collecting Association, will attend to collections and other business entrusted to him, with promptness. Office with C. H. REEVE, 17-22-3mo.

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

JOHN S. BENDER,
NOTARY Public, Attorney at Law, and War Claim Agent, Office—Baldwin Block, Plymouth, Ind. 17151

PHYSICIANS.

DR. J. S. LELAND,
PHYSICIAN and SURGEON, Argos, Indiana, attends to all calls promptly. 17151

T. A. BORTON M. D.,
HAS removed to his new residence, one door south of his former dwelling, on the east side of Michigan street, where he may be found and consulted professionally. 247

E. W. VIETS,
HOMOEOPATHIC PHYSICIAN & SURGEON. Office at residence, on Michigan Street, opposite G. Thayer's, formerly occupied by Dr. Vinal, Plymouth, Indiana.

DR. E. B. STRIEGELITZ,
PHYSICIAN and SURGEON, Plymouth. Graduate in Germany. Practices by examination of the water. Visits patients day and night when required. Office in Baldwin Block.

A. O. BORTON,
DENTIST. Office 3d story Post Office Building. Teeth extracted without pain, by the use of Nitrous Oxide for Laughing Gas. Travels from one town to a full set, so cheap that the rich and poor can all get them. Office open all day except Mondays and Tuesdays. 17151

A. G. MATCHETT, M. D.,
DRS. MATCHETTE & FRANCE,
PHYSICIANS & SURGEONS, BOURBON, IND. The doctors request their patients to call early in the day to insure prompt attention to patients in the country. Special attention given to chronic diseases and operative surgery. Office always open and one doctor in constant attendance—17151

C. R. REYNOLDS M. D.,
REGULAR Physician and Operative Surgeon, of the people of Plymouth and vicinity. In addition to the treatment of diseases common to the country, special attention will be given to Surgery, the treatment of surgical diseases of females. Night calls in town and country promptly attended to. Charges reasonable. Office and residence on west side of Michigan street, three doors north of the bank, Plymouth, Ind. 17151

W. JACOBY, M. D.
PHYSICIAN and OPERATIVE SURGEON. Treats all diseases according to the most improved and scientific plans. Special attention given to Chronic Diseases, Diseases of Females, Dermatitis, &c.; and performs all operations in Surgery. Office and residence on Michigan Street, third door south of the Parker House, nearly opposite the Bank, Plymouth, Ind. 17-6

M. C. FRENCH, M. D.
ELECTRIC PHYSICIAN & SURGEON, (late Professor of Physiology in the Bennett Medical College, Chicago, and Ex-Surgeon of the U. S. Army, has permanently located in Indianapolis, Indiana, for the purpose of practicing Medicine and Surgery in accordance with the principles of modern Electricity. Special attention given to Chronic Diseases and Surgery. Medicine is avoided in all cases. (Residing in office.) Office in 17151, 17152, A. M. and 2 to 4 o'clock P. M. 17151

Dr. J. A. DUNLAP,
HOMOEOPATHIC PHYSICIAN and SURGEON. Respects the rights of a share of the patronage of the people of Plymouth and vicinity. Night calls in town or country promptly attended to. Charges reasonable. Office in Corbin's block. 17151-6

Mrs. Dr. E. W. DUNLAP & C. C. Durr
OPERATIVE & MEDICAL DENTISTS. Remove artificial teeth upon any of the latest known to the dental profession; and perform all operations on the mouth and teeth. An anesthetic applied to the gums before extraction, which greatly relieves the pain of the operation. Office in Corbin's block. 17151-6

A. C. PERRY,
Clairvoyant Physician.
The most remarkable and wonderful tests given to those who will consult him.
Diseases Diagnosed Without Seeing the Patient.
Persons from a distance enclose lock of hair, address, sex, and stamp. If a true and accurate description is not given in every case, the money will be refunded.
Fees—\$1 for diagnosis; \$1 for first prescription and medicine.
Office hours from 9 A. M. to 12 M., room 5, Sherman block, from 12 M. to 4 P. M., at residence, cor. 9th and Wash-st. Michigan City, Ind.
Mr. Robert Nell, of this city, is acting as agent for Mr. Perry, and persons desiring any information in regard to the above notice can get it, by calling on him at his residence.

MISCELLANEOUS.

MCCURDY HOUSE,
SOUTH side P. Ft. & C. R. W., Wabash, Ind. Frank McCurdy, Proprietor. Convenient and extensive accommodations. 17151

C. H. BAYLOR,
DEALER IN
WATCHES, CLOCKS and JEWELRY. MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS, GUITAR & VIOLIN STRINGS, SPECTACLES, &c., &c. Repairing done to Order, and Warranted. Remember the place, 1 door south of the Post Office, in Kendall's New Building.

G. L. BRINK,
PLYMOUTH, IND.
PROPRIETOR OF THE PLYMOUTH PLANNING MILL, and dealer in Lumber, Lath, Walnut Bed Stuff, &c., south of the P. Ft. W. & C. R. R., also, manufacturer of Mouldings, Brackets, and Scroll Work, of all kinds and patterns, at prices more than 25 per cent below the Chicago and Milwaukee rates. And the work is warranted to be inferior to none. 17 171

NUSSBAUM & MAYER
WHOLESALE and RETAIL
CROCKERS,
ON THE
EAST SIDE OF MICHIGAN ST.
PLYMOUTH, IND.
KEEP EVERYTHING OF THE
best quality in their line, which they procure to sell on the most reasonable terms. They will buy all kinds of
COUNTRY PRODUCE, HIDES
AND FELTS,
in which they will pay the highest market price in cash.
Pure being made a specialty at this house, all persons who bring their Corn, Buckwheat, Oatmeal, Milk, Butter, and other Farm products can feel assured that they will receive the highest cash price.
oct12-mo.

EDUCATIONAL COLUMN.

Edited and Conducted by
J. F. LANGENBAUGH.

Submission to the Authority of Law.

In no part of the world is this so important as in the United States. Ours is a government of laws. All our people should therefore be accustomed, from their earliest years, to submit to the authority of law; to submit, not by compulsion, but voluntarily. This is one strong reason why authority should be established, and laws strictly observed, in every school. In this respect, school must be a preparation for the Society of the world. It should be the object of every teacher, in his or her system of government, to form the habit of obeying the law because it is just law, and because it is for the common good.

Another fundamental principle to be inculcated is, love of Truth, and the habit of respecting it. Children should be taught, as early as possible, to feel how mean, base, loathsome, cowardly, and wicked a thing falsehood is, and how noble, generous, and glorious it is always to tell the truth. Nothing is so important to the future character of a child as that it should have the right feeling, and, built upon the feeling, and growing out of it, the right habit in regard to truth and falsehood. The first requisite, my fellow teachers, is that you yourself should have an abhorrence of falsehood. Remember, that every deception, no matter of what kind is a lie, and, if practiced upon a pupil, injures and tends to destroy the moral sense of the pupil. You should not allow yourself or your pupils to use exaggeration, or speak in extravagant language. Persons of little conscientiousness will be likely to think such practices of slight consequence. Children are often driven to falsehood by fear. That must be a bad system of government, in a family, or in a school, which urges children to have recourse to falsehood to avoid punishment. You as a teacher should avoid any approach to it, you should uniformly teach that falsehood is worse than any other offense of which children can be guilty.

To raise yourselves still higher in the scale of your calling, you must reverence and worship the invisible Being who has created, and who preserves you. It is the highest distinction and the most precious privilege of man, to be able to worship God, and to do something to lead others to worship him and reverence his laws. This distinction and this privilege, in their widest extent, belong to the teacher, and it is for him or her to do and teach.

The teacher must fill his or her soul with admiration of the Infinite Father, and must begin every day with God. Make no pretensions to sanctity, but do it seriously and in earnest, else let it alone. The deadliest offense against Heaven, against your own soul and against the souls of your pupils, is hypocrisy.

Every occasion that presents itself in the course of the day must be used to awaken and strengthen the sentiment of reverence. Formal lectures will do no good. There must be the feeling of reverence in what is said. The institutions of religion should always be spoken of with respect. On the subject of religion, we as teachers should respect the opinions of others, even when we differ from them. The feeling of reverence is extended to the moral law, and it should be also extended to the laws of the intellect and of the body. If we, as teachers, acknowledge God to be the author of both, they are all His laws, and to be obeyed as such.

Here my fellow-teachers opens a new series of duties. You are to study these laws, to observe and teach them. You are to explain them to your pupils, and thus enlighten your conscience in regard to them, so that they shall consider it no less really a part of duty to keep the body in health, and to exercise and improve all the faculties of the mind, than to observe the laws of the Decalogue. I say that a new series of duties here opens for the teacher, because a great many persons speak and act as if they thought that the laws that relate to the body and the mind were not God's laws, and to violate them were not disobedience to him.

I have thus spoken of our duties as moral teachers. This I am bound to do. I am not at liberty to do less. To multitudes of our pupils we are the only teachers of moral truth. Unless they get a sense of their moral duties from us, they will not get it at all. And holding, as I do, that man's moral and religious nature is the highest part of his nature, I must hold that a teacher has no right to neglect the cultivation of this part of the nature of his or her pupils. This is vastly the most important part of their education; the most important to themselves and to the community, and for their whole future existence. It is more important to a man's self than that he should be an upright and conscientious man, than that he should be an intelligent, a skillful, or a learned man. And it is, beyond measure, more important to the community, and especially to a community like ours.

A government of laws, such as ours is, must in reality be formed on the moral sense of the whole community. This, then, must be cultivated and enlightened, or as a people we are lost. The common schools are established by the people for the greatest good of the people. In innumerable instances, I repeat it, the teachers of the common schools are the only persons who have access to the young, who can cultivate their moral sense. If this great duty be rightly and truly performed, the schools will prevent the crimes which the courts of justice are established to punish.

Every teacher of a common school should understand that one chief end for which the schools are instituted, and for which he or she is placed in one of them, is to prevent crime by putting an end to moral ignorance and depravity.

Teachers of Marshall County: Honor your calling. Do not betray the trust placed in you by your employers. Be faithful, diligent, and withal conscientious.

"Needful instruction; not alone in area which to your humble duties appertain, but in the love of right and wrong, the rule of human kindness, in the peaceful ways of honesty and holiness severe."

Where Shall I Go West.
BY PROF. J. D. BUTLER.

The best thing in the West for the farmer, is a farm. He wants one not far north, where his stock in winter will eat up all he can raise in summer; and not far south, where he is fatal to health, or at least, to pluck. He wants prairies, which are far more ready for the plow, and where he can raise good corn forthwith. He wants rolling prairies which are self-drained, and so free from swamps and agues. He wants a soil that has been proved fertile, alike in wheat and corn, and that in a situation favorable to stock, sheep and fruit. He wants a soil where mud-roads are not muddy. He wants to be near competing markets and railroads, so that he can buy supplies cheapest, sell products dearest, and transport them at lowest rates. He wants to be near a world's highway where his acres must increase in value with a growth as senseless as that of interest. He wants to be near mechanics, as well as a physician, school and church—in order that while going West he may avoid barbarism of going out. He wants a farm in such a felicitous position as cheap as he can buy it.

Such a boon is as far as the moon beyond the hopes of poor men every where, except in the West, but it is there within their reach, and nowhere so notably as in Southern Nebraska.

Farms combining the above mentioned advantages have been already secured for nothing by 13,000 home leaders who filed their claims in the United States land office in Lincoln, the capital of Nebraska. They have been secured by an equal number of pre-emptors at the same office on paying at most, \$2.50 per acre. They have been secured on terms considered more desirable by 3,000 purchasers of farms from the Burlington & Missouri River Railroad Company, at their office in Lincoln. These terms are extraordinary, such as ten years' credit, six per cent interest, no payment of principal till the end of four years, twenty per cent thrown off from land prices as a premium for pre-emption, free passes for land buyers, half rates for their freight, &c.

But what drawbacks are there from such an opportunity? The only one worth mentioning is the lack of timber. This lack was not felt till recently, as the first settlers found all streams skirted with trees. It was long feared, but turns out after all a bugbear, and more of a bug than bear.

As to houses, many new comers build such as suffice them for a time, each with two loads of lumber, costing about \$10, while so far prepared for use that every man can make his own dwelling. Those who wish to use their \$70 otherwise, make sod houses with their spades—buying doors and windows at the nearest station—houses warmer and cooler than can be made of lumber, and which those who have tried both, like best.

Regarding fuel, all fears are groundless. Wood and coal are nowhere dear as compared with their price in older States. But corn is much burned for choice. Settlers from Ohio testify that they find it easier in Nebraska to raise corn enough to feed their fires than it used to be to cut down trees in a wood-lot and prepare them for the stove. Those who have tried both must know best.

Whether, then, a man would homestead, pre-empt or purchase, let him be sure that now is the time, and Southern Nebraska is the place for him. His time is now, because the best chances are rapidly snapped up, and the B. & M. terms are in part limited to the present year. Nebraska is his place; because nowhere are there so many attractions and so few undesirables. The South of Nebraska was always preferred because of its milder climate, and after last winter's experience it is sought with double reason.

The road thither, often called the Burlington Route, starts from Chicago via the C. & B. Q.—initials worthy to be interpreted Cheap, Best and Quickest—a name of good omen, and which is also proverbially the safest in the West or out of it. Ho, then, for Nebraska! the best new home for every man who leaves his old one. Nebraska for farmers, farmers for Nebraska!

A Warsaw Bank to be Robbed!

Volunteers were Raised!

The M. E. Church, Woolen Mill Store, and High Biggs' Law Office their Headquarters!

Reuben Williams Elected CAPTAIN!

O. P. JACQUES, SHERIFF, GOT SWINDLED OUT OF \$20!

A Horse Pistol sent by Mail to their Brave Captain!

The Robber Turns State's Evidence, and Escapes!

A SPECIAL COMMITTEE APPOINTED TO DRESS THE WOUNDED!

COURT PLASTER WAS IN GREAT DEMAND!

The Bankers, Graves & Chipman was Somewhat Excited, and Everybody else Anticipated a Horrible Night, &c., &c., &c.

One day last week a young man stopped at the city of Warsaw, Ind., and during his stay there he had to contrive some way of getting means enough to carry him to his destination. The course he pursued was good, and worked right to the "point," carrying him on his way rejoicing, and laughing in his sleeve.

We will endeavor to give a correct statement of the facts, and know from the authority that they must be true.

The above young man (name unknown) went to the Sheriff, Mr. O. P. Jacques, and told him confidentially that he belonged to a gang of highway robbers, that there were nine in the party, and they intended to rob the bank of Graves & Chipman. This stirred up Mr. Jacques' curiosity, and he began to "quiz" the young man a little more thoroughly. The young man said there were no "ifs or ands" about this matter, that the bank was going to be robbed, stating that he wanted to "play off" on his comrades, and made the following proposition to the Sheriff, which was accepted with pleasure:

First—He told the Sheriff if he would give him \$20.00 in cash, he would turn State's evidence against them, and they could be caught.

No quicker than said, until Mr. Jacques handed him \$22.00.

Second—He went on giving the description and whereabouts of the gang, and told the Sheriff to send a man to Plymouth where they were to start from, and if he saw a little heavy set fellow with a satchel in his hand get on the train, to bear in mind that business was on hand, and to be on their guard and look a "little out."

This was enough to satisfy Mr. Jacques, he went forthwith and secured the services of Thomas Woods to come to Plymouth and watch the train, and if such a man got on the train as would correspond with the above description to telegraph to him and say: "Have you any wheat to sell?" (this was used as a signal.) and he would know what to depend on.

Mr. Woods came to Plymouth, and stopped at the Parker House, in this city, on the lookout for his victims, while Mr. Jacques remained at Warsaw, and gave the citizens warning what was going to transpire, which got everybody on their ear and muscle.

Preparations were made and they commenced getting up recruits to organize a company, to wait and watch for the scoundrels. It took but a short time to raise a company. The next in order was the election of officers, which resulted in the election of REUBEN WILLIAMS as captain. The roll was called, and the brave captain formed his men in ranks and gave the command, "About face, eyes right, MARCH," when his braves followed their captain in front of the bank, under that soul stirring piece of music, entitled "The girl I left behind me."

Now, business before pleasure. Here he divided his company into three squads, and placed them in their quarters as follows: Squad "A" in the M. E. Church; squad "B," in the Woolen-Mill Store, and squad "C," in High Biggs' law office, with instructions to shoot the first "sardine," or anybody else who attempted to break into the bank. Their answer was all right captain, and if they undertake it, "down comes their meat-house and sick."

Eight o'clock came, and Mr. Woods went from the Parker House, in this city, to the P. Ft. W. & C. R. R., to take any other look for the "little fellow" with a satchel, and to his surprise he discovered on the platform, a little heavy set fellow with a satchel in his hand who filled the description given him to a "T." He waited to see if he got on the train; if so, he was sure that his game was caught. In a short time the train came, and the young man jumped aboard, and got himself a comfortable seat. "That's him sure!" and immediately stepped into the telegraph office, and sent the following message, as signal that the robbers were on board of the train:

PLYMOUTH, IND., Nov. — 1873.
Mr. O. P. JACQUES, Sheriff, Warsaw, Ind.
Dear Sir:—"Have you any wheat to sell?"
THOMAS WOODS.

The above telegram was received immediately, and Mr. Jacques reported the same to Captain Williams who gave strict orders to his men, stating that a battle would soon commence, and did all that lay in his power to cheer up his men, and make them feel jolly and gay. They waited patiently and calmly and still no one came, and they kept on waiting and nobody came, and they waited until broad day-light, and still not the first sign of anybody came. Finally the squads and their brave captain became disgusted in the war business, and began to smell a "mice."

The Captain gave orders for squad A, B and C, to fall in ranks, which they did willingly. Attention Company! Forward march, &c., was his next order. He marched them around the square, keeping time to that old favorite tune "Jay-Bird," &c., until they got in front of the Indian office, there he halted his brave soldiers and commenced giving them his valedictory, and also their discharge, thanking them for their assistance and courage in this grand SELL! SELL! SELL!!! and hoped that in the future, neither him nor his brave warriors would ever allow a sharper to come the "dumb-bell," and play such a good joke, on them again, for the pitiful sum of twenty dollars. (And—boys, for—God's sake keep mum about this matter.)

Say to Reub, "how is your horse pistol," and to Mr. Jacques, speak thusly: "Have you any wheat to sell?" and they will not hesitate in seeing the point. It is too good to keep, boys.

Warsaw is a lively town and full of business, and the citizens have got the "get up" about them; but in this case they were "kept up" too late, and the consequence is, they will sell themselves cheap, especially the brave Captain.

Reuben, "what will you take for that horse pistol you got by mail, eh?"

COMMUNICATION.

1333 State St. Chicago, Nov. 10, 1873.
DEAR REPUBLICAN:

Three days I send you one lithograph, for three colors, of the "Crystal Palace," or "Inter-State Exposition Building." The building is 800 feet in length, and 200 feet in width, and cost \$200,000—has 7000 gas burners, and has room enough within its boundaries to accommodate 40,000 spectators, and it was completely filled on Saturday, the last day. At one time the Treasurer thinks he had sold 40,000 tickets within five hours from the moment of selling the first one—and this was only a grand continuance of what had been from the first day, seven weeks since.

It is, or was, worth the visitor's special attention to see the strife manifested between the different "Washing Powder" companies. Messrs. Corbett, Scovel, & Co., No. 14 North Clinton street, Chicago, were presenting a "Powder," which, so far as I have seen or heard, is superior to all others; although our lady folks like Gillett's "Washing Powder" very much indeed. "Corbett's Golden State Washing Powder" can be converted into snow-white soap in five minutes, by simply pouring on boiling-hot water and stirring; it softens water; is ready without cutting or softening; washes dishes to perfection; unequalled for washing fannels, does not stick or shrink them, but leaves them beautifully soft, clean and sweet. We have thoroughly tried this, and we speak as one who knows. Mr. Corbett will send agents through the country in a few weeks—one to Plymouth. They intend to express to the editor of the REPUBLICAN a few sample packages, and a few bars of another soap of their own manufacture, which will be of value in any household. One package of the "Powder" makes 20 lbs. of excellent white soap. Try it, and use no other. A pat on the nose for peering fruit, saves one eighth of the fruit, always ready, &c., took a large sale, and made many a wife happy.

The Exposition closed, but there will be two grand concerts this afternoon and to-night, to which all Christian denominations are invited, the proceeds of which are to go to the charitable institutions of the city of Chicago. It is expected that not less than 40,000 ladies and gentlemen will be in attendance. Also on Tuesday evening, an entertainment will be given; the proceeds of which are to be devoted to a like cause.

Grand excursion parties are now hourly expected from the country and also from over the lake, and it is thought the proceeds of the entertainment will net upwards of \$55,000 and likely \$60,000. Come up, if you can Mr. Millikan, and see what the world is doing. See that Chicago is defying her other sister cities in enterprise and goodheadiveness.
Yours Truly
F. M. CHAPMAN.

A Warsaw Bank to be Robbed!

Volunteers were Raised!

The M. E. Church, Woolen Mill Store, and High Biggs' Law Office their Headquarters!

Reuben Williams Elected CAPTAIN!

O. P. JACQUES, SHERIFF, GOT SWINDLED OUT OF \$20!

A Horse Pistol sent by Mail to their Brave Captain!

The Robber Turns State's Evidence, and Escapes!

A SPECIAL COMMITTEE APPOINTED TO DRESS THE WOUNDED!

COURT PLASTER WAS IN GREAT DEMAND!

The Bankers, Graves & Chipman was Somewhat Excited, and Everybody else Anticipated a Horrible Night, &c., &c., &c.

One day last week a young man stopped at the city of Warsaw, Ind., and during his stay there he had to contrive some way of getting means enough to carry him to his destination. The course he pursued was good, and worked right to the "point," carrying him on his way rejoicing, and laughing in his sleeve.

We will endeavor to give a correct statement of the facts, and know from the authority that they must be true.

The above young man (name unknown) went to the Sheriff, Mr. O. P. Jacques, and told him confidentially that he belonged to a gang of highway robbers, that there were nine in the party, and they intended to rob the bank of Graves & Chipman. This stirred up Mr. Jacques' curiosity, and he began to "quiz" the young man a little more thoroughly. The young man said there were no "ifs or ands" about this matter, that the bank was going to be robbed, stating that he wanted to "play off" on his comrades, and made the following proposition to the Sheriff, which was accepted with pleasure:

First—He told the Sheriff if he would give him \$20.00 in cash, he would turn State's evidence against them, and they could be caught.

No quicker than said, until Mr. Jacques handed him \$22.00